

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

By William Lloyd Garrison.

The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with galling gun and sword
In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord;
On Africa's soil they press the foe in war's terrible scenes
And merrily the hunt goes on throughout the Philippines.

What though the Boers are Christians; the Filipinos, too!
It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through.

The bombs with dynamite surcharged their deadly missiles fling,
And gaily on their fatal work the dum-dum bullets sing.

The mahdis and the sirdars along the great Sudan
Are learning at the cannon's mouth the brotherhood of man;
The holy spirit guides aloft the shrieking shot and shell,
And Christian people shout with joy at thousands blown to hell.

The pulpits bless the victor arms and praise the bloody work,
As after an Armenian raid rejoiced the pious Turk;
The Christian press applauds the use of bayonet and knife.

For how can social order last without the strenuous life?

The outworn, threadbare precept, to lift the poor and weak,
The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek,
Have both gone out of fashion; the world is for the strong;

That might shall be the lord of right is now the Christian song.

Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,
Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!

—THE MELTING POT.

The Passing Show.

Now that the elections are over, and the Labor Party has been defeated, Laborite journals have resumed their advocacy of the "Co-operative Commonwealth."

For the past three years they have been backing a Government which forced conscription upon the workers, and fined and gaoled their sons.

During the elections they fooled thousands of workers into voting "Yes" to six bills that favored the growth of Capitalism and threatened to put the Co-operative Commonwealth back several centuries.

One of these precious bills was to govern industrial conditions as they are now governed in New South Wales, where Judge Heydon administers Beeby's Coercion Act.

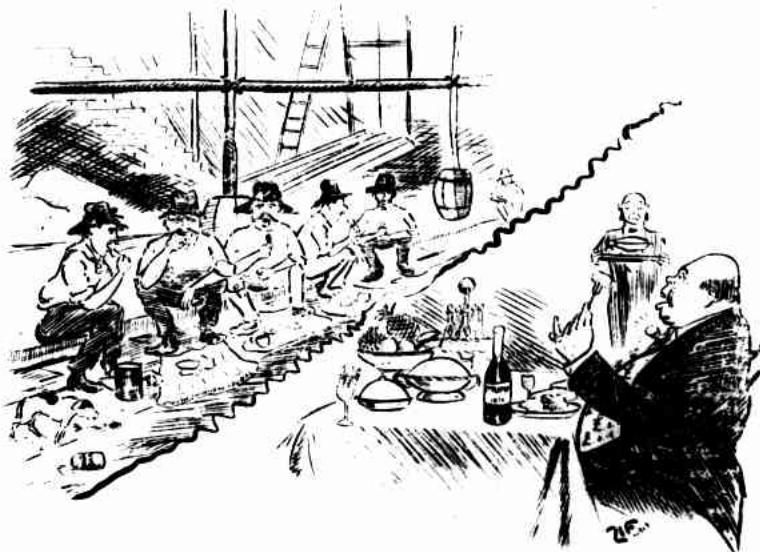
Under the New South Wales Labor Party's Coercion Act the right of strike is abolished a fact which the Slaughtermen, Railwaymen, Gasmen, and Ferry-men have found to their sorrow.

In the cases against the Manly Ferry-men 72 names were recently listed, and Judge Heydon, in summing up, described the men's defence as "childish and impudent."

Said this £45-a-week Judge to the guilty wretches who had dared to strike (or an extra shilling or two: "How men over 21 years of age, possessing some little knowledge of the world, can suppose that a Court of Justice can be imposed upon by such silly statements and suggestions really passes my understanding. But it is done, time after time. A man comes into the box and sets up a defence that would not impose upon an intelligent child of 19 years of age. I will not pay the defendants the compliment of analysing it."

Just so. A man with Judge Heydon's screw would be lowering his dignity if he deigned to analyse the defence of men who have no defence when they strike.

But Judge Heydon rubs it into the Labor Party's dupes: "I am tired of imposing small penalties. I began with small penalties. The very first I imposed was one shilling, and since then, hoping against hope, I have imposed small penalties, thinking that a time would come soon, perhaps, when a better view might be taken of their



Where Workers and Idlers Feed—One of Capitalism's Contrasts.

responsibilities to the law which has given them so many benefits, by some workers."

In the days when the Judge was lenient labor was scarce, and employers indisposed to press for heavy penalties. Now, however, they have, thanks to the Labor Party's immigration policy, plenty of men, and the Judge is at liberty to increase the penalties.

"The time has come," says Judge Heydon, when persons who break the law in this way (by striking) must realise that, at any rate, so far as this Court is concerned, they will have to pay a substantial—not a vindictive, but a substantial—penalty. It may be that that will restrain them, or it may be that they will simply take other measures so as to avoid the danger. That I know nothing about. It must take care of itself. I am tired of imposing nominal penalties, and I must impose in this case substantial penalties."

Neither the Judge, the managing director of the company, nor the company's barrister desired to be "vindictive"—oh, dear no! All they wanted was to make it a caution to them so that the workers would see that under a Labor Party's Coercion Act they no longer had the right to strike. To make them see this, without being vindictive, the chief offender was fined £10; all firemen, £8 each; all greasers, £8 each; deck-hands, £7 each; and the wharf boy, £2. Costs of a guinea were also imposed in each case.

So far we have not heard of any Laborite journal protesting against the operations of the Coercion Act, or against Judge Heydon's remarks. You see, it wouldn't do the State Labor Party any good in the forthcoming State elections, hence they are mum. If the workers were to remember that McGowen, Holman, Beeby, and company, invented the garnishee and passed the Coercion Act, after winning the last election by denouncing Wade's less drastic Coercion Act, it might be disastrous to the party.

No, your Laborite editor doesn't let much light into the cupboard in which keeps his skeletons. He prefers to turn his hand now to advocating Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth, hoping thus to regain the popularity lost through backbiting, conscription, compulsory arbitration, and other capitalistic nostrums.

Some honorable Labor members of the Federal Parliament may be expected soon to turn round and denounce the things which they recently supported. When Joe Cook commences to push conscription and industrial arbitration home—which we fully expect him to do—some of the Labor members, who "have been life-long Socialists" except when in office, will be like Mount Etna in eruption in their revolutionary ardor. Like the Labor editors, they will endeavor to live down the disgrace of having attempted to gull the workers into voting "Yes" to compulsory arbitration and the smashing of Trusts.

As to the Labor Party's Anti-Trust Bill, some news from America is illuminating.

John White (president) and eighteen members of the United Mine Workers of America have been indicted on a charge of violating the Anti-Trust law by conspiring with the Coal Operators to raise wages on the West Virginian coalfields, in order to prevent competition with the other States. The case is the first of its kind to be heard under the Sherman law, but if it succeeds against the unionists we may be sure that it will not be the last. We may expect both Wade and Cook to pass the Labor Party's Anti-Trust Bill when they find how it can be turned against unionism.

When trades unionism is successfully attacked under cover of the Sherman law in America, every plute in Australia will suddenly be converted to a belief in such a law, and will help to pass it. It will be amusing then to watch the antics of those Laborites and quondam Socialists who voted "Yes" for it at the recent Federal elections.

Thousands of Liberals voted "Yes" on the Referenda, for they saw how every one of the six bills favored Capitalism. Even Wade and Cook said they were in favor of some such amendments of the Constitution only not so much so. When the great Liberal Party comes to pass the measures the workers may find them much less to their liking.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley), speaking at a smoke night of the Port Melbourne branch of the Australian Natives' Association, illustrated how much to the Liberals' liking the Fisher Ministry were leaving departmental business. "The Federal Labor Government," he said, "when it did step out of office, would leave a business organisation that would work itself if the new Government simply sat on its chair and rang the bell." Nothing would need altering, everything would be highly satisfactory—to the Liberal mind.

An American jury has acquitted William Wood (president of the American Woollen Company), who was charged with conspiring to injure the Textile Workers' Union in connection with the late Lawrence strike. A confederate had confessed that Wood had arranged a plan, whereby dynamite outrages would be committed, and the blame thrown upon the strikers. The confederate conveniently committed suicide after confessing, and thus favored Wood's escape.

There appears to be a strenuous contest ahead of the New South Wales State Labor Party at the next elections. Members of the P.L.L. are rushing the selection ballots in a manner that suggests that they think the chances of the authors of Beeby's Coercion Act very small, and would like to save the situation by changing the candidates. In one branch there are thirteen up for selection, the sitting member being regarded as already politically dead. What the League members don't seem to realise is that a league of craft-unionists, free laborers, small employers, and small shopkeepers, with a rotten platform and a hazy objective, cannot get anywhere or satisfy anyone.

We have received a letter from J. Sellars, stating that the family have arrived in England, and are shaking the emigration dodgers up. The "Daily News and Leader" of May 5 devotes considerable space to their case, and heads the article, "A Family Ruined by Conscription." Mr. Sellars sends greetings to New Zealand and Australian friends.

Parliamentary party government is being found out. In England there is the wireless scandal; in Italy, the Palace of Justice scandal; in Austria, the military scandal; and in Hungary, France, and other States ructions generally between the conflicting interests. It seems that the world at large is finding out that Parliaments are a battle-ground for diverse economic interests, and that honorable members, while posing as whole-hearted patriots, are battling hard for the main chance.

The late Pierpont Morgan was a very rich man, but he produced none of his wealth himself. He gathered the harvest that others had sown. Every sovereign he acquired was a sovereign lost to someone else, and his physiognomy betokened his place in the biological scale. Like all very selfish persons, he was very devout, and took extraordinary precautions to ensure his safe entry into the New Jerusalem. He even made his own arrangements for his funeral, including the services of three Bishops and a negro soloist. If he is in Heaven, the other saints will have to watch their crowns and gold harps, or St. Pierpont will start to corner them.

The Church of England Peace League recently made an effort to get clergymen to pass resolutions in the churches in favor of the Peace Movement. A thousand circulars were sent out, and only six clergymen felt that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant reply. Only three passed resolutions in favor of peace—only three out of a thousand. Is it not wonderful that the English clergy are able to make church-people believe that theirs is a religion of peace?

A Yankee baseball player, who has become a convert to Christianity, has discovered that he possesses remarkable qualities for the revival business. After a recent revival his share of the proceeds was 21,000 dollars for one week's work, during which there were 18,833 "inquirers," which panned out over a dollar each for every soul saved. Mr. Sunday—an appropriate name for a missionary—says he would have worked just as hard if he had not received a cent, and he scornfully asks: "What do I want with the money?" No one seemed to know, so he was—no doubt very reluctantly—compelled to receive it, and do the best he could with it. It is safe to say that he feels quite convinced that no one else wants any of it more than he does. It is also safe to conclude that he will permanently retire from the baseball game, now that he finds soul-saving so remunerative.

Willie Holman's banquet has been postponed to some future date. In view of the slump in labor politics, it would have been fatal to the party interests to be banquetted at present by the liberals. Willy has only just assumed the Premiership, and it is altogether too early to imitate Mr. McGowen in kowtowing with the great liberal party. Later on—after the elections, perhaps—it may not matter so much, and the Labor Premier will be able to resume the representation of all classes. For the present labor must be fed with the proper dope.

King George was cruelly exposed the other day by the Suffragette who stopped his racehorse from winning, and lost her life in the act. A few weeks ago, George gladdened the hearts of his wowsers subjects by announcing that he always reads the Bible morning and evening. Shouts of delight rent the air, thousands of congratulatory letters were showered upon him, and the cables flashed the glad tidings of great joy to the farthest corners of the earth. George was everywhere hailed as King of the wowsers, and the Bible Society did no end of a trade. Now it turns out that our wowsers King keeps a racing stud, and runs race-horses for the unregenerate to gamble on. What a shock!

William R. Winspear, 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney.

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Facts for Patriots.

In America there are from 15 to 20 million people who are always underfed and badly housed, and of these 4 million are public paupers. Little children to the number of 1,700,000, and about 5 million women, are wage-earners. One person in every ten who dies in New York has a pauper funeral, and at the present ratio of deaths from tuberculosis, 10 millions will succumb to that disease, which is largely due to insufficiency of food, light, and air.

In Great Britain, 95 per cent. of its total wealth, £11,500,000,000 is owned by one-ninth of the population; 43 per cent. of that population, however hard they may work, however thrifty they may be, are unable to command an income sufficient to provide for a standard of workhouse existence. There are always over one million unemployed and one million paupers.—"Fortnightly."

Making Soldiers.

Conscription in Operation.

A Sydney Magistrate puts drill before earning a living, and recommends hardships for conscript soldiers.

Sydney people who happened to be in the vicinity of the Central Police Court on June 13, saw a sight which should have made them pinch themselves to see if they were not in Russia or some of the Balkan states, instead of in "Sunny Noo South Wales." A large army ambulance waggon, to which were harnessed four horses, in charge of military postillions, who in turn were in charge of a mounted officer in feathers and finery, drew the attention of an inquiring crowd, who marvelled at the sight. Presently a number of youths were marched out of the Court House in custody of the military officers. They were placed in the waggon, and driven off to Victoria Barracks, by order of Magistrate Love, who had tried them for not attending a compulsory drill at a continuous camp at Paddington, from May 14 to May 21.

One youth who pleaded guilty handed a letter to Mr. Love, the magistrate, who read it out. It was dated from Enmore Tabernacle, and signed by W. Illingworth. The writer "pleaded for lenient consideration" for the youth as he supported a widowed mother. If he was taken away from his work it would ruin a business which he was trying hard to work up, running a milk round.

"I don't know who Mr. Illingworth is," said Mr. Love, after reading out the letter, "but he certainly should have known better than to have written to the Court."

Defendant: It will be the ruin of me. My horse will be idle and costing money, and there'll be no one to look after the work.

Mr. Love: Defending your country is of more consideration than selling milk.

The defendant was given a week to find someone to do his work while he was confined in barracks.

Another youth said he had attended the camp on the first day. The ground in his tent was six inches deep in mud and water. He went home and was a week in bed sick.

Mr. Love: That is the way they make soldiers of you. I can't accept that as a defence. The more hardship you go through the better soldiers you will be.

Several were fined 10s., with the alternative of serving seven days in barracks. There was also 6s. costs in each case, in default 24 hours' imprisonment. Others were ordered into the custody of Major Murray to be confined in Victoria Barracks for eight days.

It has thus been laid down that in "free" Australia drill is more important than getting one's living, though the Magistrates, in their wisdom, have not yet made it clear how the mere side issue of getting a crust is to be dispensed with. To ordinary folk, it seems clear that in order to drill one must be alive, and to keep alive one must work and eat. As for camping in a tent, a few inches deep in mud and slush, that, of course, is an extra benefit or privilege thrown in. If it makes you ill, the magistrates cannot accept that as an excuse. So long as you are not absolutely dead you are fit to camp in the mud. "The more hardship you go through the better soldiers you will be." So Mr. Love says: "That is the way they make soldiers of you." Possibly, others may say: "That is the way they attempt to make

fools of you." But in attempting to inflict hardships on their victims, the ruling class may cure them of any little inclination they may have had for soldiering, and may even turn them to a study of Socialism, which aims to do away with war and soldiering altogether.

The Methods of Krupps.

The methods adopted by the manufacturers of war material and armaments are further illustrated by the clipping from the London "Daily Herald," which was reprinted in last issue. Mr. Holman (N.S.W. Attorney-General) was marked by Krupps as a desirable person to be on good terms with, and that gentleman was cordially invited to visit Germany to inspect the works of the great armament manufacturers. Krupps had seen that Fisher, Hughes, Pearce, and other Labor politicians had been got at by other manufacturers when in London, and that Australia was in consequence placing large orders with British firms, and so concluded that Mr. Holman would prove as easy to snare as the others had been. What Krupps did not know was that only the Federal Government has the power to treat with armament manufacturers, and that Mr. Holman, being a State politician, had no power to place an order for guns and other munitions of war. Had Mr. Holman had such power, he probably would have been just as ready to visit Krupps, and enjoy himself drinking their health and receiving their presents, as others had been, but, not having such power, the invitation was no good to him. Willie is not so anti-militarist as the "Daily Herald" imagines him to be, for while in London he showed that he could blather about "defence of the Empire" as well as the best of them.

The methods adopted by Krupps are similar to those of other firms, and it is a matter for some amazement that Australians allow themselves to be operated on by confidence men in the armament business. Every nation in Europe is waking up to the schemes of the manufacturers who plunder countries by engineering war scares. In America an official admission has been made in regard to international war scares. The statement was that it was well known to the different Governments that the war material manufacturers had established an unwritten conspiracy to invent scares, one country against another, so as to force the Governments into the building of warships, and purchase of guns, rifles, ammunition, etc. At the back of the agitation for increasing the number of soldiers in European countries, and the adoption of conscription in Australia and Britain, is the fact that millions sterling will be expended in uniforms, accoutrements, and maintenance.

The Fisher Government entered into this old-world game with its eyes shut, but once in, it refused to retrace its steps, and continued in spite of every warning that we, who saw through it, uttered. Already several Melbourne manufacturers are being stimulated with big war contracts, and we hope some day to be able to publish details as to how such contracts were secured.

We know that there has been a good deal of underhand work going on, that the jingoes of the Labor Party, in their attempts to permanently fasten conscription on us, and push the war-scare jobbery, nobbled all the Labor organs, and endeavored to win over Melbourne "Socialists" with fat advertisements—one of which recently did gain admission to its columns. We know that the creatures of the Government and the warmongering manufacturers have been constantly writing to popularise the Conscription Act, and that an attempt was made to injure the prestige of this paper by accusing it of canvassing for military advertisements, when as a matter of fact, the jingoes well know that it was an agent of Melbourne "Socialist" who had done so.

These, and other facts, lying upon the surface, indicate that underneath there is considerable corruption, which some day we hope to be in a position to expose. For the present, let us congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Fisher Government has got its deserts. Let us work so that it may never go back to power to pursue its bad old policy and so that the workers may see that their only hope lies in the Socialist policy of complete anti-militarism and anti-capitalism. We can fight the open and avowed Liberal enemy; but the insidious enemy who flies the flag of Labor and turns his gun against us, is harder to defeat.

J. R. Wilson, 47 Victoria-St., Melbourne.

Infidelity is liberty; all religion is slavery. In every creed man is the slave of God—woman is the slave of man and the sweet children are the slaves of all. We do not want creeds: we want knowledge—we want happiness. Now and then somebody examines, and in spite of all keeps his manhood, and has the courage to follow where his reason leads. Then the pious get together and repeat wise saws, and exchange knowing nods and most prophetic winks. The stupidly wise sit owl-like on the dead limbs of the tree of knowledge, and solemnly hoot.—Robert Ingersoll.

The Destiny of Demos.

Socialism the Greatest Movement of the Day.

A plea for unity, better organisation, and support for "The International Socialist,"
By Luke Jones.

Support "The International Socialist."

The question that confronts the Socialist movement just now is: "What are the prospects for the future?" The growth of international Socialism is in itself a fascinating study. And it is so intimately bound up with the life of the working class—aye, it is, if one might say so, its very soul—as to be just at this precise time the measure of the hope we may entertain for the future of the race.

Socialism, being the greatest movement of all times, must of necessity be composed of the best and most fearless spirits that are to be discovered. The brunt of working class oppression and sorrow must be, and is borne by the Socialist movement. Any movement that has its roots in the historic circumstances of slavery (whether chattel or wage), and is the audible voice of the yearnings for freedom of an oppressed class, will of compulsion have to undergo a vile and mandacious oppression.

Constituting a Slump.

It so happens that human endurance has its limits; consequently when tyranny has stricken with the knout of starvation, victimisation and ostracism some of the braver souls, the reaction sets in and despairing of doing anything worthy of the great cause they stand for they fall out of the fighting line. Because there are times when it would appear to be well nigh impossible to effect any change in things we are inclined to get despondent. If we cannot see the actual markings of progress as we would wish, if the agents of reaction appear to triumph, then we agree that a slump has taken place in the movement, and we forthwith sit down and constitute ourselves the slump.

Better Organisation wanted.

But the flowing tide is with us, and our movement is making splendid progress. Socialism continues to be the great driving force in both world and local politics. Already kings and emperors, are trembling upon their thrones. The tide is with us, and the wind too. Great work has been done in the past. Let us remember the tide, and reflect upon the fact that in the totality of things no energy is lost, no effort however meagre and puny is wasted. We shall see before long the splendid work that has already been done for Socialism, fructify in a great fighting force of the best brains in the ranks of the working class: of the noblest spirits, and the greatest souls of our time. And when the clarion call is sounded be ready for the fray, get yourself prepared to do your share of the task. In fact why not commence at once by becoming a member of the A.S.P., it is large enough to hold you. What have you been doing this long time? What results have accrued from your work? Where do we stand? Some have done a great deal, as much as most human beings are capable of doing; and the rest alas! The time is not ripe yet! It is always ripe if you want to pluck the fruit. Whilst wage-slavery lasts, any time is the time. If we utilise all the energy we have in a scientific manner, we will stand to win, but if we continue to waste our efforts through bad organisation, we can expect nothing short of total extinction. We are not as well organised as we might be. I speak now of the general Socialist movement. For instance, in Sydney we have four branches of the A.S.P., and one branch of the S.L.P. The A.S.P. branches could do more effective work if some common scheme of propaganda was in operation. Speakers lose their value if they stay in the same place every week, a change is beneficial for all concerned; this must be attended to before long. Then our old friend of the S.L.P. continues to carry the same message as us in the same manner to the same people. The S.L.P., although small in number, is great in its accomplishments. Look at the splendid increase recorded through the three N.S.W. Senate candidates, run by the S.L.P. for Socialism. And let us remember that there are no points of difference in either objects or methods between the S.L.P. and the A.S.P. Why two organisations exist in these circumstances is past my comprehension. I suppose it is, when all is said and done, due to the sentimentality of both organisations. Why not a fusion of forces? What is to prevent it? Surely two organisations with the same objects and methods can at least try and discover a better method of accomplishing the same end, than the village pump handle, one of sticking on their own patch because—well—because "I always did, and my father before me."

Are we serious about things? We cannot be, otherwise this insane state of things would not exist. We will do things when we use our senses for the good of the cause, for after all Socialism alone is worth fighting for. It is as the Yankee says, "up to you" to see that this senseless duplication of efforts ceases before long.

And how about the press? No Socialist will attempt to dispute the value of the press. But what are we doing for it? The "International Socialist" is the most widely read Socialist paper in Australia. With the exception of the "People" it is the only paper that advocates uncompromising revolutionary Socialism, based upon Marxist theories. Its attitude towards conscription is well known, directly hostile towards arbitration and other capitalist—cum—Labor party means of perpetuating economic oppression: towards the Referenda, red-herring directly hostile: its attitude sharply is right in line with the revolutionary movement the world over. It is only small in size, but proportionate to its size it exerts an influence in society compared with such papers as the Sydney "Worker," in the ratio of 10 to 1. Now it should be the duty of every Socialist, worthy of the name, to leave no stone unturned until the "I.S." has a circulation of 10,000. The movement itself is nothing without the press. The written word lasts longer, and has a much greater effect than speech-making. In fact, our oratory is valuable mainly in so far as we succeed in disseminating our literature, and, if we make this the object of holding street and other meetings, we can rest assured that other things will follow in due time. We cannot be too keen in our desire to increase the circulation of the paper. The sum of one shilling will bring the paper posted to any address in Australia with the regularity of the tides. Kindly forward subscriptions to O. W. Jorgensen, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

And further, some excellent pamphlets are being issued, tastefully got up, and printed in clear type, which compare very favourably with anything published either in Australia or abroad. The branches cannot do a better thing than dispose of these pamphlets in as great quantities as they can manage. Individuals also can assist in this direction who cannot partake in the activities of the movement, owing to being too far away from a branch. The manager will send selected parcels, no matter how small the order, to anyone who is desirous of spending an odd shilling on something more solid than a picture show. If pamphlets are not required, then the best assortment of literature on Socialism and cognate subjects in Australia, from sixpence to a pound, is waiting for buyers to purchase. Once more, do your best to push the paper and the literature, for this is the mainstay of our movement. Get into the unions and leave copies with the most intelligent people you find there. Leave copies in restaurants, reading rooms, tram cars, railway carriages. Send them to people who have known sympathies with Socialism, circulate them amongst your shopmates, yes, and place them even in the pews of churches if you can. There is plenty of work to be done, and you, gentle reader, are just the right person to do it. Do your share at once, don't trouble about the other fellow, he is waiting for you, and you are waiting for him. Who is going to make a start? Let it be you.

A Great Chance for the Movement Now.

There is a great chance for the Socialist movement just now. The Labour Party is fast drifting towards conservatism. Its period of progress has reached its apogee in the farcical Referenda tomfoolery. For twenty-five years this party has striven to realise its goal—complete political domination over Australia—and now that its ideal has been attained, the futility of its platform is obvious to all who are capable of judging. Twenty-five years for what? Aye well may you ask. To see the chains of slavery welded more firmly than ever around the limbs of labour. To see the dirty game of Capitalist politics outplayed by a so-called democratic party. To see the plundering of the workers for the purpose of giving the financial buccanniers of Europe Dreadnoughts to aid in further oppression. To see the boys of the nation turned into potential murderers of their own class to protect the stolen property of money-bags. To see labour reduced to a starvation wage, whilst briefless barristers and parasitical judges grow fat upon the prolonged farces enacted in Arbitration Courts. As Herbert Spencer once said: "Every progress effected is an obstacle to further progress." Here is the classical example of our time, the Labour Party! Before five years have passed it will be the most conservative party in Australia, in fact, it is already a political anachronism, so its conservatism is assured by that very fact. Already there is a rift in the lute. Members are leaving every day, and before long a great stampede will take place which will leave the time-servers and toadies to grovel at the feet of their tin-gods. Hughes, Fisher and Co., and the Socialist Clement to come into a party that stands for Socialism first, last, and all time.

Militarism and Labor.

Keir Hardie on Conscription.

The German scare threadbare, but unfortunately, Australia's example is quoted in favor of conscription.

Mr. John P. Fletcher, of the Australian Freedom League, Melbourne, forwards the following letter from Keir Hardie. It contains a good deal that Australian Laborites should be invited to consider, and illustrates the great gap that exists between the intelligence of the British and the Australian Labor politician.

House of Commons,
London, S.W.
Feb. 10th, 1913.

My Dear Sir,—I am obliged by your letter of December 19th with its inclosures. I have often felt that had Australia been more in touch with Europe, and could our party there have seen and known all that militarism means and implies to the working class, they would have hesitated long and seriously before giving it a footing either by land or sea in connection with their great Commonwealth. I quite understand their point of view, and have discussed the matter with many of them, but without, I fear, conviction being carried on either side. Frankly I am very much pleased that there is, as far as I can see, a strong and growing revolt against compulsory military training. Where a nation enters voluntarily upon a policy of this kind it can be carried through successfully, but where compulsion has to be used, and where the conscience of the individual is not respected, then it appears to me to be a giving up of all the case for democratic government, and for the liberty of the individual. I was glad to notice an article by my colleague, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the Christmas number of the Melbourne "Labor Call," and associate myself fully with all he says therein. The International Working Class movement of the world is becoming year by year more pronounced in its hostility to militarism in every shape and form, and already in France the Government is finding the greatest possible difficulty in forcing young men to go up for military training. It has always appeared to me that the fear of an armed invasion of Australia by either China or Japan was in the very nature of things a delusion, and whilst in Australia, in a speech I delivered at Sydney, I gave it as my opinion then, and I adhere to it with emphasis now, that the creation of an Australian army and navy, far from leading to security against invasion, was really an incitement thereto. An unarmed people occupies an impregnable position, and if any of the yellow races should ever attempt an invasion of Australia, they would find themselves up against not only a united Europe, but also the great continent of America. That fact alone puts such a thing out of court.

I wish you success in your campaign, and shall watch with great interest from this side the progress of your agitation. The working class movement here is solid against any form of compulsory military training, and has hitherto successfully resisted the efforts of the so-called Imperialists and scaremongers to foist it upon them. The German scare is now threadbare, and, unfortunately, out of the strong arguments which these enemies of the working class—which all of them are able to use against us when we oppose conscription is that we should follow the example of Australia. It will be a sad day for progress if anything of this kind ever happens here.

Yours Very Truly,
(Signed) J. KEIR HARDIE.

Let us then bend ourselves to our task. We have a fight to fight, and we will triumph in the end. Let us go forth into the highways and bye-ways with the words of truth upon our lips, and the light of a great cause in our eyes. Looking ever forward, marching ever onward, keeping our hearts burning with consciousness of the great wrongs our class is called upon to suffer, and remembering that Socialism alone can bring peace, joy, and love to the human race, we shall before long see the dawn of a brighter day. For ours is the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed, the cause of the weak and suffering, the cause of the starving child, the broken-down mother, the workless, homeless father. Over against us are arrayed all the forces of darkness and despair, all the wealth and luxury of the criminal capitalist destroyers of life, all the lies, hate, rage, and hypocrisy of society, which summons the very Furies themselves against the gospel of human emancipation. Come then, let us remember the tide, and the fight is won. Let us strain every nerve to carry the gospel of Socialism all over the land, and when we have done that, we can hope to see human freedom, liberty, and equality, established for the first time in the history of mankind.

Luke Jones, 67 Johnston-St., Annandale.

When you have read this paper hand it to a friend.

The Socialist Party and Political Action.

Socialism and Natural Evolution.

Industrial and Political methods of combat both necessary against capitalism.

The anti-political view.

I notice, with surprise, that a few members of the A.S.P. have become panic-stricken because the A.S.P. has entered the political arena to wage war against the bourgeois occupants of that fortified position called parliament.

They say the A.S.P. should leave that place to its bourgeois occupants, and should the A.S.P. evict those occupants it will cease to be a revolutionary organisation.

They paint a dark and melancholy picture of the working class having been led astray by a so-called Labor party in endeavouring to capture parliament, and as a result the working class are foundering in the muck and slush of bourgeois politics, and they cheerfully assert that if the A.S.P. should teach a way out by entering into the muck and slush it will become a movement of opportunism controlled by parliamentary humbugs, and that these humbugs will offer to lead the working class out for a soft seat in parliament.

They also tell us that the mission of the A.S.P. is to "educate" the working class towards the final expropriation of that class which has placed and held the workers in the muck and slush, and this education towards expropriation, they dogmatically assert, can never be achieved by teaching the working class political independence.

A flaw in the reasoning.

This style of reasoning places the poor down-trodden workers in a devil of a fix, but happily for the workers there is a flaw in that kind of reasoning, for, if political dependence placed and kept the workers in the muck and slush, political independence of the working-class will logically raise them out.

This outburst against the A.S.P. taking part in political action reminds me of a question answered at an economic class run by an anti-political organisation. The lecturer asked his pupils, after a lengthy discourse, "Why should a Socialist ignore political action?" A bright young student answered, "You are quite right. Why should he?"

That answer can be remembered to advantage by our comrades when showing the necessity of the A.S.P. to ignore political action.

It seems to me that our dogmatic comrades have been so disheartened by the conduct of the Labor party and the natural sequences of its actions, that they think a revolutionary organisation must do the same. Of course this misapprehension is also due to other causes.

Our comrades have raised the cry, damn political action, let us turn our attention solely on industrial action, and leave the political field to the master class.

What Marx says.

When giving utterance to this slogan, they dig up a quotation from Marx, to this effect, "Political power is merely the organised might of one class for oppressing another class," and "the class which has control of the economic opportunities will have control of all other relations in society." This quote, they say, backs up their slogan and plainly shows that industrial action held pride of place with Marx.

Even if this quote does show that Marx backs up their argument, is that any reason why the A.S.P. should retire from the political arena and devote its whole energy to the industrial field? I have no objection to Marx being quoted, but I do object to the deductions made by our comrades. The statement of principles and policy of the A.S.P. follows out the logical deductions of that quote, and if "Amak" and other comrades would read and inwardly digest them, they will find that they are in keeping with Marxian teachings.

Always remember, comrades, when quoting Marx that Socialism is a movement that goes hand in hand with natural evolution, and it is through this that Socialism has the advantage over all other movements.

Leave Parliament to the capitalists and their servants and confine yourselves to industrial organisation is the advice of our "scientific" comrades to the working class. As an offset against such logic, I offer this: Build up a Revolutionary political organisation, and turn its batteries on to all political and industrial institutions, and on the industrial field, do likewise. That is my humble opinion to-day of the work before the A.S.P., and should the A.S.P. ignore industrial organisation it will cease to be a revolutionary organisation, and if it should do as our comrades desire, it will be in the same state.

One weapon only must lead to defeat.

As our comrades have used quotations from Marx to back up their argument, and as I have a liking for quotes, I will give

Are you making good use of this paper? Are you putting copies into the

Rives La Monte's opinion of the subject under discussion. He states, "Recent events in the Labor movement in Belgium, France, Russia, Italy and America have made all thinking Socialists realize that revolutionary organisation on the industrial field is, to say the least, equally as essential as revolutionary organisation upon the political field. But the two methods of combat are not antagonistic, but mutually supplementary. They must be used simultaneously, and it is not necessary to harmonise co-operation that there should be any organic connection between the Political and the economic organisation of the Proletariat. The idea that we are to concentrate all our energy upon any ONE form of the struggle, and when we meet with defeat, as we inevitably must, (when we fight with only ONE weapon), discard that weapon and concentrate all our attention upon some other hitherto neglected means of struggle, is unscientific and utopian." How do you like that, comrades, that places you amongst the unthinking, the unscientific and utopian. Turn it over in your minds and jot it down in your memorandum books and paste the following on the wall at the head of your beds: "The ballot as a weapon cannot conceivably fail us so long as we do not demand from the ballot what the ballot cannot give. The ballot can only fail those who trust to the ballot alone. The proletarian revolutionist will not devote his whole energy now to the economic field, and now to the political field, but will constantly fight with equal energy upon both fields, and neither his political organisation nor his economic organisation will ever 'prove a failure,' so long as each has the loyal support of the other, and so long as the working man does not demand of the one what it is the province of the other to furnish." To my mind, that aptly sums up the position of the A.S.P. and furnishes evidence that the mission of the A.S.P. is to educate the working class towards the declaration of Political and Industrial Independence, which is the expression of the revolutionary fact that the proletarian must think for itself. When the proletarian proclaims the Declaration of Independence it will use the ballot and the weapons of industrial organisation for the final expropriation of the capitalist class. In educating the working class towards that end we have an uphill fight. We have those sham Socialists and charlatans to contend against, who have some particular specific to eliminate such or such a social evil: Arbitration, Land Taxes, Nationalisation of Monopolies, Referendums, New Protection, Wages Boards, etc. It is our first duty to show the workers that all these features must be eliminated and that they should only look for one thing, the abolition of wage-labour, and to do this, we must take our place in the political arena and educate the workers to a greater conquest of political and industrial power.

The importance of effective political organisation.

The importance of systematic and effective political organisation in that direction cannot be over estimated. The political effort put forth by the organised Socialists of Europe is the most terrific fact that Capitalist class of the world has ever encountered.

The working class are being urged in this direction by irresistible economic laws, and as Ernest Untermann states: "The antagonism between the exploiter and exploited becomes more and more intense. It is transferred from the Economic to the Political field. Organised by the requirements of capitalist production itself, the proletariat adapts its economic organisations to the form of modern centralised industries, transforms its craft Unions into industrial unions, unites its economic and political organisations in a well planned division of labor, conquers the political power and enables its economic organisations to take hold of the great sources of production and distribution in the interest of the working class, which remains the only essential class in society."

In conclusion, I think that no great argument is required in support of the A.S.P. position. The statement of principles states clearly in a few words the object of our organisation. It is written there that there is a class struggle between the working and capitalist classes, and that the working class must organise on a class basis both their economic and political power, to take and hold that which they produce by their labor. This is brief and to the point, and every working man should be capable of understanding it without raising quibbles like those appearing in the "International Socialist" lately.

H. L. Denford, 8 Stephen's Buildings, Windmill-St., Millers Point, Sydney.

hands of those who sit in outer darkness and need it so badly?

Socialism and Anarchism.

Man's Place in Nature.

Education the primary motive of the Socialist movement.

By J. W. Roche.

What is Socialism and what is Anarchism? Socialism is the social ownership of the means of life, and is therefore collective in character, and is the natural outcome of economic forces which have been working in human society for years. Socialism is a positive philosophy of life based upon economic equality and individual as well as collective freedom. The full development of the human mind is impossible under capitalism, because the basis of human life, the means of production, distribution, and exchange, is held or owned by a class who subsist by exploiting the wage-workers. Economic freedom for the individual and for the community must be the foundation of a sane system of society. The materialist interpretation of history is the key which opens the understanding and enables the Socialist to correctly analyse society as it is at present, and as it has been in preceding epochs. Man alone is able to create. He creates tools with which he wins from the earth the means by which he lives. This is the great dividing line between man and the rest of the animal world. These tools have reached such a complete state of development at the present time that they can only be operated by social labor. Thus by economic power we are forced to adopt collective production whether we like it or no. The whole trouble with the present system is the ownership of the means of production by a class, instead of the whole of the people. Education is the primary function of the revolutionary Socialist movement, and this education is based upon a scientific analysis of all systems of society which are known to the human mind.

This scientific analysis enables the Socialist to point out the existence of the class war, and the way to abolish that war. No other school of thought is able to do this, whether anarchists, wowers, theosophists, or any other upside-down set of mental visionaries. Anarchism is a reactionary school of thought which is chiefly negative. The cry of the anarchist is "no authority," mixed with such choice epithets as "abrutis," "lions," "degenerates" which are hurled at all and sundry who are not prepared to swallow their reactionary mental slops. This of course, applies to the ordinary, wild, insane, and utterly ignorant anarchist pedagogue whose only stock in trade is abuse. Some of these unfortunates refer to the Socialist as "abrutis," which they interpret as meaning "individuals who do not reason." Fancy a mudslinger talking about "reason" and claiming to be a rational being!

The Socialist is always ready to meet argument, but has no time to waste dealing with the wild yellings of the modern type of the cave-man. The Socialist stands for freedom, and insists upon those people having the right to air their distorted views, while claiming at the same time the right to criticise those views. The basis of anarchy is "no authority." This argument is unsound from the Socialist standpoint, for the simple reason that authority is absolutely essential to human society. The Socialist claims that the whole people should exercise authority over their own economic conditions, leaving the individual free to voice his opinions, whatever they may be. This is sane and rational, and is the only method by which human society can follow along the lines of progressive evolution. Socialism is hampered by ignorance and confusion, and recognises that the anarchists, the bummery, the wowers, and the capitalists are the enemies of human freedom, therefore Socialists endeavor to educate the working class on rational scientific lines, so that economic enslavement will be for ever destroyed, and human lives will have the opportunity to achieve the highest and best mental and physical development that is possible as the ages roll on.

THE LORD'S PRAYER UP TO DATE.

By J.W.R.

"Our Father who art in Heaven," our masters teach us to pray, *Hallowed be thy name,* while they rob us of the fruits of our labours, and teach our boys to be murderers. They teach us to pray, *Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,* while they build engines of war to blow us to hell in the interests of the manufacturers of guns, defective shells, and rotten tinned beef. They are quite willing to "Give us this day our daily bread," if they can make a substantial profit out of our hides, but if we disobey them and go on strike, they are not prepared to deal fairly with us, "and forgive us our trespasses," but drag us to the police courts and gaol and fine us, and despitefully use us "as they do these things unto us why should we forgive them that trespass against us?" Let us then arise and dispossess

The Rise of the Exploiter.

In the earlier epochs of history, we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank. In ancient Rome we have patricians, knights, plebeians, slaves, in the middle ages, feudal lords, vassals, guildmasters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs, in almost all of these classes, again, subordinate gradations.

The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonism. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.

Our epoch, the epoch of bourgeoisie, possesses, however, this distinctive feature: it has simplified the class antagonism. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps into two great classes directly facing each other: Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

From serfs of the middle ages sprang the chartered burghers of the earliest towns. From these burghers the first elements of the bourgeoisie were developed.

The discovery of America, the rounding of the Cape, opened up fresh ground for the rising bourgeoisie. The East Indian and Chinese markets, the colonisation of America, trade with the colonies, the increase in the means of exchange and in commodities generally, gave to commerce, to navigation, to industry, an impulse never before known, and thereby, to the revolutionary element in the tottering feudal society, a rapid development.

The feudal system of industry, under which industrial production was monopolised by close guilds, now no longer sufficed for the growing wants of the new markets. The manufacturing system took its place. The guild masters stocks were pushed on one side by the manufacturing middle class; division of labor between the different corporate guilds vanished in the face of the division of labour in each single workshop.

Meantime the markets kept ever growing, the demand ever rising. Even manufacture no longer sufficed. Thereupon steam and machinery revolutionised industrial production. The place of manufacturer was taken by the giant, modern industry, the place of the industrial middle class, by industrial millionaires, the leaders of whole industrial armies, the modern bourgeois.

—“The Communist Manifesto.”

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

1. Let us hope the dead have a good time, some of them deserve it, they worked damned hard for it.
2. People of shady reputations—Labor politicians and fortune-tellers.
3. Bourgeois emblems of respectability—frock-coats and bell-toppers.
4. Three cockeyed virtues—Temperance, Thrift, and Orthodox Godliness.
5. Dead men tell no stories, it that is true, what is wrong with sandbagging Labor party politicians?
6. Mind poisoners—Labor party politics and lightning whisky.
7. But for the poverty and misery of the workers General Booth might have died a pauper.
8. Life's tragedy—looking for a boss.
9. Charlatanism's greatest triumph—the capture of the Federal Parliament by the Labor politicians.
10. A short life and a gay one is often better than a long life and a dull one.
11. The philosophy of the simple-minded—a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.
12. All the world's a stage, says Shakespeare; quite true, and the working class are the clowns.
13. Prostitution is a menace to health, but the greatest menace of all is capitalism.
14. People of no importance the common working class.
15. In the evolutionary stages of the development of mankind men and women crawled in mind as well as on hands and knees, although they no longer crawl on hands and knees, yet great masses of the people still crawl in their minds.
16. In this world the working class are not good enough to be treated with common courtesy by the ruling class, yet in the next they will be their equal.
17. Much is said about the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, but what about the crucifixion of the working class.

ARNOLD ST. CLAIR.

them of their ill-gotten gains, which they have robbed from us. Let us take good care that they “Lead us not into temptation,” but let us use our organised might to gain justice for our class, “And deliver us from evil.” Let us say unto them: “Ye must work as we do, “For there is not the king dom, and the power and the glory,” but all these things belongs from now on to all the human race, and shall be theirs “For ever and ever. Amen.”

AN IDYL.

I.

He came along the road that wound meandering down and down the hills with the dark shadows of the trees thrown across the track at intervals.

When he reached the water's edge, he leaned on the sliprails, running along the bank, drinking in the beauties of the summer's day in one draught.

A smile stole across his features. He stopped and listened. It was the cooing of a distant wood-pigeon that had disturbed his tranquil musings.

He sighed as he continued his slow walk along the road which followed the water's edge.

Now he was near the boat pier, where he had met her a week ago. It was Sunday then as it was now.

That his heart was throbbing violently, he durst scarcely have denied, had he been confronted with a scrutinising eye.

II.

She was there!

He could not help it, but stopped electrified.

But she had already seen him, and she laughed and called him with many words of reassurance.

They were alone and listening to each others' chatting voices through the hours, that vanished before they were aware that it was twilight.

She had stayed too long, and explained that she must now depart.

He held her hands. The words he spoke were hot and passionate. He confessed that his love for her was the greatest thing in the world. Would she accept his love.

“O love!”

She concealed her head at his heart as he embraced her in his strong arms.

III.

Weeks passed slowly for a man, if his days are days of waiting.

Yet weeks had passed, and now it was again Sunday.

He was at the pier when she arrived.

There was something wrong with their conversation that day, and he became impatient and asked:

“Is there anything wrong, love?”

Father asked who you were: whether you were well off?”

“Well off?”

“What do you own?”

“Nothing, but my love. Is that not enough?”

She smoothed the folds in her blouse and paused for some minutes:

“No, I am rich.”

Tears were in her eyes. Her father was a wise man. She had not been wise, but now she saw that her father was right, and she would follow his advice.

As he walked slowly and heavily up the hill, he clinched his hands and mumbled:

“And so is even love bought and sold for money.”

—H. CHRISTOPHERSON.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.

A.S.P.

Despite the voting mania, which seems to have seized most people at the present (and for representatives of capitalism at that), our week's activities were O.K., so far as go and results were concerned.

Saturday's dance boasted a good attendance, several good friends who had been absent for some time putting in an appearance.

But the Sunday lecture topped the list for attendance. Miss Lillian Harris being the speaker, and her discourse being upon “The White Slave Traffic.” Much interest was displayed, several excellent questions were put and answered. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

There was an excellent muster at the picture night, held on Wednesday, and as a result the coffers of the branch will boast several extra pounds. The comrades who did the ticket selling deserve all praise.

The branch general meeting was held on Thursday evening, Comrade Lazarus presiding. The financial report was adopted, correspondence dealt with, and several items of business in connection with the branch disposed of. It was resolved that owing to the serious illness of Comrade W. Berndt, the branch take steps to raise several pounds in general meeting of the branch our half-yearly order to render him some assistance until he is able to be up and doing.

Comrades are requested to note that next report will be submitted, and the branch officers elected. Keep a look out for the date, and make it your business to be present.

Sunday 15th, Mrs. McDonald lectures, the following Sunday, J. R. Wilson will speak on Darwinism and Marxism. Bring your friends along, and thereby help to swell our audiences.

I may also state several new members were enrolled during this week, what about those who are with us as far as mental antagonism towards capitalism is concerned,

and yet have not joined. Get a move on and become a member, we want all soldiers of Socialism behind our flag.

J. R. WILSON, Sec.

BROKEN-HILL.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

SPEECHES BY THE PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

The candidates nominated by the Barrier Branch of the Australian Socialist Party to contest the State elections for Willyama and Stuart, delivered campaign speeches in the Socialist Hall last night.

Mr. M. Considine said that there were other parties claiming to represent the working class, and they had decided to contest this election to show the position that the Socialist Party occupied. The Socialist Party made no pretence to represent any class but the working class. It would support only proposals which helped the working class in its struggle against capitalism. On the industrial field they stood for industrial unionism on the lines of the I.W.W. Arbitration and Wages Board were not beneficial to the working class. It was essential for the working class to sink all differences of craft, creed, or color. They were in the political field because it enabled them to get the ear of the working class. It was necessary to take action on the political as well as the industrial field. Capitalist ownership of the job was backed up by their control of the Government. They asked for no votes from anyone who did not understand the principles of the Socialist Party. They wanted to show that the present form of union organisation had outgrown its usefulness. The only way from wage slavery was the Industrial Republic. Their “policy” was simply the revolutionary, industrial and political organisation of the working class, not for the purposes of robbery, but to prevent the robbery which had been going on too long.

Mr. A. G. Brown said that the Australian Socialist Party was only a unit in the Socialist parties of the world, with which it had affiliated. Too many victims had been offered up to capitalism. They did not seek to go into Parliament to abolish capitalism. The working class must do that itself. A Socialist Party in Parliament could only hold the bulldogs of capitalism off the working class. The Socialist Party held that industrial organisation was essential to the abolition of capitalism. So long as the wages system lasted the working class would be held in subjection. The Australian to-day was patriotic, and regarded Germany as a probable enemy, but every time they went down the mines they produced dividends, which went to build German Dreadnoughts. They were not out to talk platitudes about justice and freedom, but to advocate the control of the means of production by the workers. The Socialists did not propose to compensate the capitalist robbers for anything that they had robbed from the working class. There was nothing but raw material which was not created by human labor.

—“Barrier Daily Truth.”

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Comrades—The past twelve weeks of continuous rain has been a serious and heavy drain upon our financial resources. Expenses have had to be met, whilst week-end after week-end our propaganda meetings, which, apart from members' contributions, are our chief source of income, have been seriously interfered with, resulting in small sales of papers and no collections. To overcome this difficulty members are urged to make themselves financial as soon as possible, and so help to keep the flag of Revolutionary Socialism flying. The Half-yearly meeting will be held in Queen's Hall, Pitt street, on Thursday, June 26. Business: Nomination of officers, secretary's report, balance-sheet, and other important business. Every member should attend.

The Secretary is anxious to hear from Comrades desirous of selling literature and papers at our propaganda meetings. Comrades wishing to become speakers should remember that a debating class meets every Tuesday in the club rooms, 274 Pitt-street, to which members of the A.S.P. are invited. The subject for next debate is “The Present Political Situation” from a Socialist standpoint. Much can be learnt from these debates, and they are invaluable in developing confidence for platform work.

Members are reminded that the secretary attends every Monday evening at 115 Goulburn-street, from 7 till 9.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving members' contributions and enrolling new members, etc.

CECIL WHITMORE, Secretary.

BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held by Comrades Sloan and Talbot at Rozelle on Sat. night. Sales of Literature were good.

A good meeting was also held at Rowntree Street, Balmain, on Sunday night, when Nelson, Sloan, and Talbot delivered addresses.

A Social and Dance will be held in the Temperance Hall, Montague-St., Balmain, (near Town Hall), on Sat. June 28. Tickets 1s. Ladies free. Refreshments.

NEWTOWN.

Splendid meetings were held on Sat. and Sunday nights, and good sales of literature were effected.

Branch Business Meeting being also Half-Yearly Meeting, June 25, comrades are requested to attend and make themselves financial.

The debating class meets every alternate Thursday in No. 3 room, St. Georges Hall. Everyone cordially invited.

Received for Cook fighting fund, per H.L. Denford £1 7s., Sydney Branch £1.

LEICHHARDT-ANNANDALE.

Comrades Young and Kilburn held a fairly successful meeting on Sat. night.

It is intended to discontinue the meetings in this district unless more support is forthcoming. Young, Sec.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

Already acknowledged: £53 9s. 4d. Per J. Bryan, Adelaide, £4 17s. Total £58 6s. 4d.

Barrier Branch, Australasian Socialist Party.

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held at the Party rooms every Sunday evening. General meeting every alternate Sunday at 10 a.m. Speakers' Class every Sunday alternatively at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Outdoor propaganda meetings every Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., and every Sunday at 7 p.m., at the corner of Sulphide and Argent streets. Visitors to Broken Hill will be welcomed at any time. The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST and other literature obtainable from the Literature Secretary.

Balmain Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party,

The above Branch meets at the Town Hall every Thursday, at 7.40 p.m. Business meeting and Lectures alternately. McKERLIE, Sec.

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Open daily for Members and Visitors from other parts, from 11 a.m. till 11 p.m.

Best Socialist Library in the State.

Debating Class will meet on Thursday, at 8 p.m. Members of the A.S.P. and S.L.P. are cordially invited to attend.

5s. per Quarter.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

Perth Branch.

Australasian Socialist Party,

Business Meetings held at Ellis's Coffee Palace, Wellington-St., first Thursday in every month at 8 p.m. Propaganda Meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m., and Sunday afternoon at Esplanade at 3 p.m. C. PARKINSON, Sec. Pro. Tem.

Melbourne Branch

Australasian Socialist Party,

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at Smith-St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

Sydney Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen's Hall every alternate Thursday, at 7.45 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Saturday evening at corner of Bathurst and George Streets, Sunday afternoon, Domain, Sunday evening, Market and Park Streets at 7.40 p.m. CECIL WHITMORE, Secretary, 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

“The Crime of Conscription”

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Per dozen, 1s.

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A new Anti-militarist Pamphlet.

Price: 5s. per doz. Large lots at reduced rates.

“Economic Discontent.”

(By Father Thomas J. Hagerty.)

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